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10/762,793	01/22/2004	Tatsuo Yokota	ALPINE.035AUS	5428
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EXAMINER MANCHO, RONNIE M				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/762,793

Applicant(s)

YOKOTA, TATSUO

Examiner

RONNIE MANCHO

Art Unit

3664

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-7-17, 19-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-7-17, 19-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4-7-17, 19-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chu et al (6233204) in view of Bullock (6810323)

Regarding claim 1, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose a display method for a navigation system, comprising the steps of:

examining a position of a destination and monitoring a current position of a user during a travel to the destination where the current position is away from the destination (current and destination positions are examined on the map by user; col. 1, lines 14-19; col. 8, lines 33-37);

retrieving information on time zones and observation of daylight saving time at the current user position and the destination (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43);

calculating an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the destination based on a local time of the destination and observation of daylight saving time of the destination using the retrieved information (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43); and

displaying the ETA expressed by the local time of the destination and a current time, thereby informing the user of the ETA at the destination and the current time (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) at the current position.

Chin et al disclose ETA at a local destination based on local time and also converting times between locations and between time zones using a navigation system. Chin et al do not particularly disclose business operating hours. However, Bullock (abstract, col. 10, lines 32-36) teach of a navigation apparatus wherein information is retrieved on business operating hours (col. 12, lines 10-20) of a POI (Point of Interest) at a destination expressed by the local time. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chin as taught by Bullock for the purposes of knowing when to attend a business for entertainment.

Regarding claim 2, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, wherein said current time informed by the navigation system is produced based on a local time and daylight saving time in a time zone at the current user position or on a local time and daylight saving time in a time zone of a home state of the user (col. 6, lines 33-49; col. 18, lines 5-49).

Regarding claim 4, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) in view of Bullock disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, wherein said step of informing the ETA (col. 5, lines 55-67) includes a step of displaying the business hour of the destination.

Regarding claim 5, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) in view of Bullock disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, wherein said step of retrieving business hour information of the POI at the destination includes a step of retrieving business hour information of other POIs in a

neighborhood of the destination, and said step of informing the business hour of the destination includes a step of displaying the business hours of other POIs.

Regarding claim 6, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, further comprising:

specifying a destination POI by selecting a POI (point of interest) from a POI database of the navigation system or from a remote service provider;

retrieving business hour information of the destination POI; and comparing the ETA at the destination POI and the business hour information and informing an estimated open/close state of the destination POI at a time of arrival at the destination.

Regarding claim 7, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, further comprising:

specifying a type or name of POIs (points of interest) in a neighborhood area of the destination from a POI database of the navigation system or from a remote service provider;

retrieving business hour information of the POIs from the POI database or from a remote service provider through a wireless communication; and comparing the ETA at the destination and the business hour information of the POIs and informing estimated open/close states of the POIs at a time of arrival at the destination.

Regarding claim 8, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, further comprising:

specifying a type of POIs (points of interest) in a neighborhood area of the destination from a POI database of the navigation system or from a remote service provider;

retrieving business hour information of the specified type of POIs from the POI database or from a remote service provider through a wireless communication; comparing the ETA at the destination and the business hour information of the POIs; and listing the specified type of POIs sorted by distance from a reference location or the destination wherein each POI in the list is accompanied by an estimated remaining business hour at a time of arrival at the destination.

Regarding claim 9, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 8, wherein the estimated remaining business hours of the POIs in the neighborhood area of the destination are classified and displayed by availability icons using predetermined shapes or colors.

Regarding claim 10, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, further comprising:

specifying a type of POIs (points of interest) in a neighborhood area of the destination from a POI database of the navigation system or from a remote service provider;

retrieving business hour information of the specified type of POIs from the POI database or from a remote service provider through a wireless communication;

comparing the ETA at the destination and the business hour information of the POIs; and listing the specified type of POIs in the neighborhood area of the destination sorted by degrees of remaining business hour at a time of arrival at the destination.

Regarding claim 11, DeLorme et al Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 10, wherein the degrees of remaining business hours of the POIs in the neighborhood area of the destination are classified and displayed by time length icons using predetermined shapes or colors.

Regarding claim 12, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, further comprising a step of indicating a change of time zone when the current position is at a border or near the boarder of two or more different time zones.

Regarding claim 13, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 12, wherein said step of indicating the time zone change includes a step of displaying the time zone change on a screen, or both displaying and voice announcing the time zone change.

Regarding claim 14, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 12, wherein said step of indicating the time zone change is conducted without regard to whether the navigation system is in a route guidance mode for guiding the user to the destination or a mode other than the route guidance mode.

Regarding claim 15, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display method for a navigation system as defined in claim 1, wherein said step of calculating the ETA includes the steps of: calculating the ETA based on a

local time at the destination if the destination belongs to a time zone different from the time zone at the current user position;

calculating the ETA based on a local time at the current user position if the destination belongs to the same time zone as the time zone at the current user position; and compensating the ETA for a difference of daylight saving time when the daylight saving time is applied to either the destination or the current user position.

Regarding claim 16, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose a display apparatus for a navigation system, comprising:

means for examining a position of a destination and monitoring a current position of a user during a travel to the destination where the current position is away from the destination;

means for retrieving information on time zones and observation of daylight saving time at the current user position and the destination;

means for calculating an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the destination based on a local time of the destination and observation of the daylight saving time of the destination using the retrieved information; and

means for displaying the ETA expressed by the local time of the destination and a current time, thereby informing the user of the ETA at the destination and the current time (col. 18, lines 5-49) at the current position.

Chin et al disclose ETA at a local destination based on local time and also converting times between locations and between time zones using a navigation system. Chin et al do not particularly disclose business operating hours. However, Bullock (abstract, col. 10, lines 32-36) teach of a navigation apparatus wherein information is retrieved on business operating hours

(col. 12, lines 10-20) of a POI (Point of Interest) at a destination expressed by the local time.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chin as taught by Bullock for the purposes of knowing when to attend a business for entertainment.

Regarding claim 17, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 16, wherein said current time informed by the navigation system is produced based on a local time and daylight saving time in a time zone at the current user position or on a local time and daylight saving time in a time zone of a home state of the user.

Regarding claim 19, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) in view of Bullock disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 16, wherein, said means for informing the ETA includes means for displaying the business hour of the destination.

Regarding claim 20, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) in view of Bullock disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 16, said means for retrieving business hour information of the POI at the destination includes means for retrieving business hour information of other POIs in a neighborhood of the destination, and said means for informing the business hour of the destination includes means for displaying the business hours of the other POIs.

Regarding claim 21, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 16, further comprising:

means for specifying a destination POI by selecting a POI (point of interest) from a POI database of the navigation system or from a remote service provider;

means for retrieving business hour information of the destination POI; and

means for comparing the ETA at the destination POI and the business hour information and informing an estimated open/close state of the destination POI at a time of arrival at the destination.

Regarding claim 22, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 16, further comprising:

means for specifying a type or name of POIs (points of interest) in a neighborhood area of the destination from a POI database of the navigation system or from a remote service provider;

means for retrieving business hour information of the POIs from the POI database or from the remote service provider through a wireless communication; and

means for comparing the ETA at the destination and the business hour information of the POIs and informing estimated open/close states of the POIs at a time of arrival at the destination.

Regarding claim 23, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 16, further comprising:

means for specifying a type of POIs (points of interest) in a neighborhood area of the destination from a POI database of the navigation system or from a remote service provider;

means for retrieving business hour information of the specified type of POIs from the POI database or from a remote service provider through a wireless communication;

means for comparing the ETA at the destination and the business hour information of the POIs; and means for listing the specified type of POIs sorted by distance from a reference location or the destination wherein each POI in the list is accompanied by an estimated remaining business hour at a time of arrival at the destination.

Regarding claim 24, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 23, wherein the estimated remaining business hours of the POIs in the neighborhood area of the destination are classified and displayed by availability icons using predetermined shapes or colors.

Regarding claim 25, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 16, further comprising:

means for specifying a type of POIs (points of interest) in a neighborhood area of the destination from a POI database of the navigation system or from a remote service provider;

means for retrieving business hour information of the specified type of POIs from the POI database or from a remote service provider through a wireless communication; means for comparing the ETA at the destination and the business hour information of the POIs; and

means for listing the specified type of POIs in the neighborhood area of the destination sorted by degrees of remaining business hour at a time of arrival at the destination.

Regarding claim 26, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 25, wherein the degrees of remaining business hours of the POIs in the neighborhood area of the destination are classified and displayed by time length icons using predetermined shapes or colors (fig. 1; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43).

Regarding claim 27, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 16, further comprising means for indicating a change of time zone when the current position is at a border or near the boarder of two or more different time zones (col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43).

Regarding claim 28, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 27, wherein said means for indicating the time zone change includes means for displaying the time zone change on a screen (fig. 1), or both displaying and voice announcing the time zone change.

Regarding claim 29, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 27, wherein said means for indicating the time zone change is conducted without regard to whether the navigation system is in a route guidance mode for guiding the user to the destination or a mode other than the route guidance mode (col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43).

Regarding claim 30, Chu et al (abstract, Figs. 1&10; col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43) disclose the display apparatus for a navigation system as defined in claim 16, wherein said step of calculating the ETA includes:

means for calculating the ETA based on a local time at the destination if the destination belongs to a time zone different from the time zone at the current user position (col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43);

means for calculating the ETA based on a local time at the current user position if the destination belongs to the same time zone as the time zone at the current user position (col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43); and

means for compensating the ETA for a difference of daylight saving time when the daylight saving time is applied to either the destination or the current user position (col. 1, lines 1-19; col. 2, lines 43-50; col. 8, lines 11-43).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 4-7-17, 19-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Communication

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RONNIE MANCHO whose telephone number is (571)272-6984. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs: 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tran Khoi can be reached on 571-272-6919. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ronnie Mancho
Examiner
Art Unit 3664

9/5/2008
/KHOI TRAN/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3664